



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Military government weekly information bulletin. No. 33 March 1946

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET,
Information Branch, March 1946

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

Military Government
Weekly
Information Bulletin

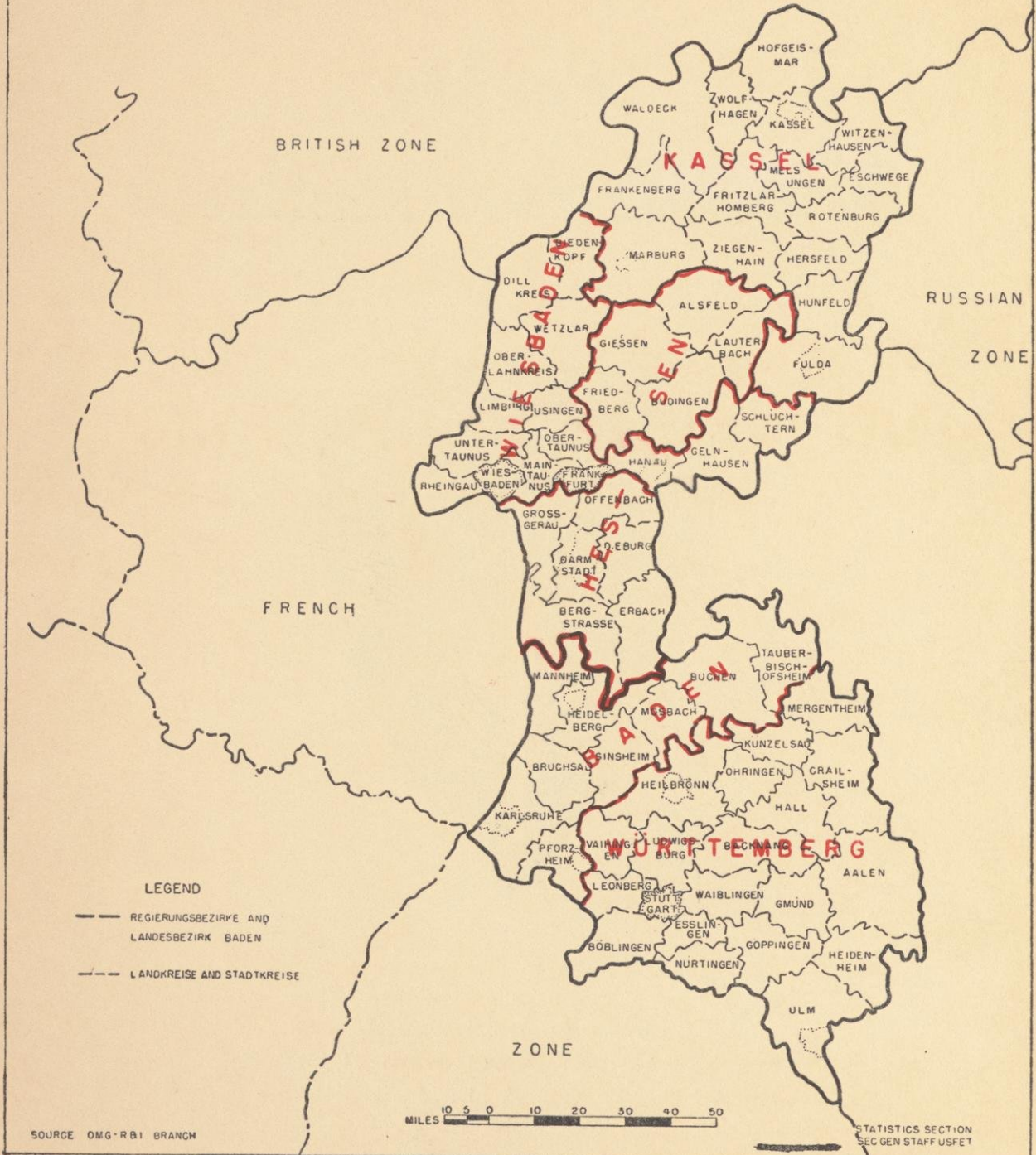


OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

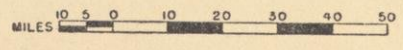
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



LEGEND

- REGIERUNGSBEZIRKE AND LANDESBEZIRK BADEN
- - - LANDKREISE AND STADTKREISE



SOURCE OMG-RBI BRANCH

STATISTICS SECTION
SEC GEN STAFF USFET

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Military Government Directives	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
Darmstadt: Test-Lab of German Opinion	5
The Indictment Against Nazism	9
GENERAL	15
US Military Government Consolidates	15
DP Care for Putative US Citizens	16
Yugoslavian Repatriation	16
Polish Repatriation	16
PW Mail Service	16
ETO Civilian Promotions	16
Continental Wage Scale	17
Army Use of Reichspost Facilities	17
Securities of Supplies in Transit	17
Safeguarding Military Information	17
Unit Fund Exchange	18
PXs Check Excess Purchases	18
Correct APO Addresses	18
The Dependents Are Coming to the ETO	18
GERMAN REACTIONS	20
Letters To The Editor	20
Restaurant Conversations	21
PRESS COMMENTS	23
Columns	23
Radio	24
Editorials	24
Station List	27

MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Release by US Forces of Non-Essential Telephone and Telegraph Facilities for Return to German Civil Authorities	AG 311 SIG-AGO 4 March 1946
Addressing of Mail	AG 311.1 AGM 6 March 1946
Safeguarding Military Information	AG 371.2 GBI-AGO 7 March 1946
Displaced Persons Care for Alleged US Citizens	AG 383.7 GEC-AGO 7 March 1946
Organization of Military Government in US Zone in Germany	GO 61 7 March 1946
Prisoners of War Mail	AG 311.1 GAP-AGO 7 March 1946
Standard Operating Procedure No 52: Security of Supplies	8 March 1946
Control Council Law No. 18 — Housing Law	GEC-337 CONL 10 March 1946
Currency Exchange Control Unit Funds	AG 121 GAP-AGO 11 March 1946
Continental Wage Scale	AG 230 GAP-AGCP 11 March 1946

DARMSTADT: TEST-LAB OF GERMAN OPINION

As the power of the nazis began to crack and Allies victory became more and more certain, the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces, sought factual insight to the psychological problems which would have to be solved by the occupation armies and military governments, through answers to questions that had long been asked of the German people under Hitler.

The effects of Hitler's policy had been to throw something of a prison about the German population preventing them from receiving information from the outside world and preventing those outside from getting a good look inside nazi Germany. What had happened, SHAEF wanted to know, to the German mind and intelligence in the darkness Hitler placed about it?

PROBE OF THE GERMAN MIND

Had the Germans, or any part of them, managed to become even somewhat informed through clandestine radio-listening or in other furtive ways, to the truth beyond their borders? Had they followed Goebbels' line blindly, obediently? What kind of people would we find? Would they be eager for the truth? Would some of them recognize it? Would there be some who could possibly be used with trust to assist in the task of teaching democratic ideals and principles to the others? How well or how badly were they informed, anyway?

The job of digging into the German mind was given to the Office of War Information. On 1 July 1945, the survey section of that organization had completed the second of its studies among the people of several German cities. The findings of this survey, as well as of others that followed, were embodied in secret reports, which are now being revealed for the first time.

ANSWERS COME WILLINGLY

The report upon which the story is based was compiled after the survey in Darmstadt, a city with a normal population of 85,000, and which, before the rise of Hitler, held something of a reputation for liberal thought.

The Germans talked. They answered questions without hesitation and asked more questions than the interviewers. Many of them were extremely enthusiastic and seemed somewhat tipsy with the sudden emergence from fear and regimentation. But others were incredible, and first wanted assurance that their answers would not be used against them, that this invitation to unburden themselves was not a trap that would open a Belsen for them.

The first thing the interviewers wanted to know was how well-informed these people thought themselves about the course of the war? Did they believe they were getting the truth about it from the nazi propaganda machine, from their radio, newspapers, magazines?

If their answers were true, then Hitler and Goebbels did not fool all their people all the time, for a majority of the 215 interviewed said that they had not felt accurately informed at all about the course of the war. Some of them made intelligent analysis: They didn't feel well informed because "our reports were contradictory and didn't correspond to reports from foreign radio stations."

This leads to an important point, namely, that death was the penalty for any German caught listening to foreign broadcasts. Did many Germans listen to radio stations outside Germany despite this threat? As far as the Darmstadt citizens were concerned more than one-third of the 215 said they had listened to Allied or other foreign radio stations for their information.

OPINIONS DIVIDED

The sneak radio listening was curiously divided, too. More men above 40 listened to the foreign broadcasts than others; and among the women, those less than 40 said they tuned in almost every night to stations other than German, while the older women depended largely upon German sources for their information. Listening to the Allied stations did not necessarily mean that they always believed what they heard, and some were frank enough to admit it.

Then the interviewers asked:

"Where, in your opinion, did you get your most reliable news?"

The answers were divided among three sources, the foreign radio, people who listened to that source and imparted what they heard, and German sources only. Almost 50 percent of the men over 40 believed the foreign radios offered the most reliable news, and 41 percent of the women under 40 thought the same, while 39 percent of the women over 40 believed the German sources only.

London's BBC was the most frequently mentioned foreign station, but in the

several months preceding the nazi downfall the Luxembourg radio became very popular. About three percent said they had been consistent listeners to Moscow and New York stations.

Did they fall for the nazi line almost up to the last day — the line which promised victory when the Wehrmacht was meeting one disastrous defeat after another? Not one of the 215 said they had always believed "implicitly" in nazi news, and 52 percent of the men over 40 said they never believed them at all. However, 13 percent of them said they believed it all in the beginning, and for a while thereafter, but too many "observable" discrepancies later shook their faith.

What exactly "shook their faith?"

The chief reasons were that they would hear that Germany was winning the war when the evidence around them contradicted it. First, there was North Africa: That defeat was a blow to their faith. Then came Stalingrad, which, most of them said, gave the final wallop to their beliefs, as well as to their hopes for victory, despite the nazi promises. Stalingrad, as far as they were concerned, was Germany's Waterloo. All else after that was anti-climatic. And then came D-Day. When the Americans landed in France the Germans began recalling the first World War. With the coming of the Americans, they believed almost superstitiously, the defeat of Germany was not far away.

REASONS FOR DOUBTS

Other reasons given for not believing the nazi reports were:

"I saw many troop movements back and forth east to west. I got other news from soldiers and foreign radio stations. Toward the end we never listened to our own stations."

"They told us about victories when defeat was already visible. Goering said we'd have no air raids."

"We were told of new weapons that would turn the tide, but those weapons had no effect."

"At first we believed the reports, but with continued retreats and reverses we began to doubt."

"After the defeat in Africa and the defeat in Stalingrad, I didn't believe any more. Until then I did."

SUSPICIOUS OF GOOD NEWS

After a while the Goebbels method of telling only what might have been good news for the Germans created suspicion. "We heard only the news that was good for Germany and bad for the Allies." "Our casualties were always small." "Never did we hear of our own losses. That was not natural."

Some of those who had listened to the Allied radio stations said: "The reports were self-contradictory, and didn't correspond with the reports from foreign stations."

"Often I went to a sister who had a radio and we always listened in great secrecy. We compared our reports with the Allied reports."

And besides, the fact that they were prohibited by decree from listening to foreign radios made some suspicious. Three of the most typical remarks were: "We were forbidden to read foreign newspapers and to listen to foreign radios. From this I concluded that our sources of information were hiding war events from us."

"The nazis did not want us to know the truth or else they would not have forbidden the listening to the foreign radio."

"We only heard one side of the story. That is never enough."

A question that resulted probably in the best insight into their attitudes and states of mind was: "Do you think that you are fairly well informed about that happened in the world since the outbreak of the war?"

The answers came without hesitation. By percentages, it went like this: 63

percent of the men over 40 felt they were not well informed; 64 percent of women over 40 thought the same, while 75 percent of the women under 40 believed they needed some enlightening. This question brought a curious reaction, and was one of several that prompted many questions. They seemed hungry for what they termed truthful information.

They appeared deeply interested in what had been going on outside Germany, and even inside Germany. They wanted to know what we believed was the truth about the war, its origins, the events of fighting, how the end came about, what had happened to the nazi leaders in the last confusing weeks of the war. Some of them also were deeply curious of what going to happen to Germany, what plans the Allies had for their country, and how it would affect them personally. Others wanted to know how the war had affected other nations.

QUESTIONS ON PAST AND FUTURE

Twenty-nine percent wanted to know about the origin of the war, events and battles, the whole story of what had happened in Germany; 15 percent wanted to know about the future of Germany; 18 percent wanted to know about conditions in other countries; and 19 percent displayed little interest one way or another.

It must be noted that a number of those questioned professed ignorance about how the nazis came into power and how the war started. This mental condition was demonstrated by such recorded comments:

"We would like to know how the nazis really went about their work. It should be shown to us in films."

"How were we deceived by the nazis?"

"Tell us about our relationship with Russia at the beginning of the war."

"Tell us the whole story of the origins of the war."

"I would like to know what the nazis really thought."

"I would like to know who started the war. The truth about the nazis — that is what I'd like to know."

To some of them the events of the war were, or seemed to be, a complete mystery. These statements were also recorded:

"I still don't believe about Stalingrad."

"I would like an accurate history of the war in book form."

"I would like some information on the defeat in Russia."

"Why did the Atlantic Wall not hold out?"

"Why didn't we invade England?"

"What really happened in England? Did we bomb English cities as the Allies bombed ours?"

.... "whether England suffered from air-bombardment and V-weapons as much as we have been told."

Even the recent events in Germany were a particular vacuum to many.

"What happened to our leaders?" one asked.

"Did they actually die or what happened?"

"I would like to know the truth about Hitler and what really happened to him."

"What is going to happen to the nazis?"

"Nothing was ever told us about the concentration camps."

"Did the SS troops actually do all the terrible things that are supposed to have been done in Germany?"

"What happened to the thousands of Jews deported from Germany?"

Some of them appeared to beg for the truth — good or bad.

"I would like to get the full news," one said, "good or bad, whether it is for or against Germany, as long as it is the truth."

"I would like to hear the actual truth concerning all the events."

"There are so many questions in our

minds, we'd like to get the truth and be confident that it was."

The future of Germany caused a great deal of anxiety as manifest in these typical statements:

"How can reconstruction be done? How do the Americans plan to run Germany?"

"We would like to know how to get things in order and bring peace to Germany?"

"How is the world to be rebuilt?"

"What will happen in Europe?" How can we get rid of militarism in Germany?"

"Is there going to be work and food?"

"I would like to know how employment is going to be arranged. How will the Germans be punished for what the nazis did?"

WORLD NEWS DESIRED

The interest in the outside world amounted almost to a mental greed. Largely they were omnivorous for news that they had not heard in a long time. Here's how they put their interest in affairs beyond their own state:

"I want to know about the economic life of other countries."

"How did the lower middle class live in other countries during the war?"

"What are Russo-American relations?"

"The steps taken elsewhere to eliminate economic hardships and inequalities."

"I would like to know about the political life and educational systems of America."

"What was going on in Spain and Russia?"

"I would like to know how a good leader is selected."

And this: "I wish we could have seen what other countries did not do to get a Hitler."

The Indictment Against Nazism

Robert H. Jackson's opening statement at the Nürnberg Trials contains a wealth of information on the scope of nazism. Every allegation is documented with facts — most of them official papers of the one time German hierarchy. Pertinent excerpts of Jackson's address are presented here.

The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated. That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that Power ever has paid to Reason.

What makes this inquest significant is that these prisoners represent sinister influences that will lurk in the world long after their bodies have returned to dust. They are living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, and of the arrogance and cruelty of power. They are symbols of fierce nationalisms and of militarism, of intrigue and war-making which have embroiled Europe generation after generation, crushing its manhood, destroying its homes, and impoverishing its life.

RIGHTS OF MAN DENIED

These men created in Germany, under the "Führerprinzip," a national socialist despotism equalled only by the dynasties of the ancient East. They took from the German people all those dignities and freedoms that we hold natural and inalienable rights in every human being. The people were compensated by in-

flaming and gratifying hatreds toward those who were marked as "scapegoats." Against their opponents, including Jews, Catholics and free labor, the nazis directed such a campaign of arrogance, brutality, and annihilation as the world has not witnessed since the pre-Christian ages. They excited the German ambition to be a "master race," which of course implies serfdom for others... At length bestiality and bad faith reached such excess that they aroused the sleeping strength of imperiled civilization. Its united efforts have ground the German war machine to fragments. But the struggle has left Europe a liberated yet prostrate land where a demoralized society struggles to survive. These are the fruits of the sinister forces that sit with these defendants in the prisoners' dock.

THE LAWLESS ROAD TO POWER

We know that the nazi party was not put in power by a majority of the German vote. We know it came to power by an evil alliance between the most extreme of the nazi revolutionists, the most unrestrained of the German reactionaries, and the most aggressive of the German militarists...

Some of the defendants were with it from the beginning. Others joined only after success seemed to have validated its lawlessness or power had invested it with immunity from the processes of the law. Adolf Hitler became its supreme leader or "fuehrer" in 1921...

The nazi party declaration committed its members to an anti-Semitic program. It declared that no Jew or any person of non-German blood could be a member of the nation. Such persons were to be disfranchised, disqualified for office, subject to the alien laws, and entitled to nourishment only after the German population had first been provided for...

WAR EXPECTED

It is significant that the leaders of this party interpreted this program as a belligerent one certain to precipitate conflict. The party platform concluded, "The leaders of the party swear to proceed regardless of consequences — if necessary, at the sacrifice of their lives — toward the fulfillment of the foregoing points." It is this leadership corps of the party, not its entire membership, that stands accused as a criminal organization.

No greater mistake could be made than to think of the nazi party in terms of the loose organizations which we of the western world call "political parties."

The membership took the party oath which, in effect, amounted to an abdication of personal intelligence and moral responsibility. This was the oath: "I vow inviolable fidelity to Adolf Hitler; I vow absolute obedience to him and to the leaders he designates for me." The membership in daily practice followed its leaders with an idolatry and self-surrender more Oriental than Western...

The Germans of the 1920's were a frustrated and baffled people as a result of defeat and the disintegration of their traditional government. The democratic elements, which were trying to govern Germany through the new and feeble machinery of the Weimar Republic, got inadequate support from the democratic forces of the rest of the world. It is not to be denied that Germany, when world-wide depression was added to her other problems, was faced with urgent and intricate pressures in her economic and political life which necessitated bold measures.

The nazi policy embraced ends always recognized as attainable only by a renewal and a more successful outcome of war. The conspirators' answer to Germany's problems was nothing less than to plot the regaining of territories lost in the First World War and the acquisition of other fertile lands of Central Europe by dispossessing or exterminating those who inhabited them. They also contemplated destroying or permanently weakening all other neighboring peoples so as to win virtual domination of Europe and probably of the world. The precise limits of their ambition we need not define for it was and is as illegal to wage aggressive war for small stakes as for large ones. . . .

PROGRAM FOR POWER

Nazis were never in doubt or disagreement as to what the dissident elements were. They were concisely described by one of them, Col. General von Fritsch, on December 11, 1938, in these words: (Document No. 1947-PS.)

"Shortly after the first war I came to the conclusion that we should have to be victorious in three battles if Germany were to become powerful again: 1. The battle against the working class — Hitler has won this. 2. Against the Catholic Church, perhaps better expressed, against Ultramontanism. 3. Against the Jews."

When Hitler came to power, there were in Germany three groups of trade unions. The General German Trade Union Confederation (ADGB) with twenty-eight affiliated unions, and the General Independent Employees Confederation (AFA) with thirteen federated unions together numbered more than 4,500,000 members. The Christian Trade Union had over 1,250,000 members.

LABOR ATTACKED AND DEFEATED

The working people of Germany, like the working people of other nations, had little to gain personally by war. While labor is usually brought around to the

support of the nation at war, labor by and large is a pacifist, though by no means a pacifist force in the world. The working people of Germany had not forgotten in 1933 how heavy the yoke of the war lord can be. The nazi program required that this part of the German population not only be stripped of power to resist diversion of its scanty comforts to armament, but also be wheedled or whipped into new and unheard of sacrifices as part of the nazi war preparation. Labor must be cowed, and that meant its organizations and means of cohesion and defense must be destroyed. . .

BARGAINING RIGHTS DENIED

On May 19, 1933, by government decree, it was provided that "trustees" of labor, appointed by Hitler, should regulate the conditions of all labor contracts, replacing the former process of collective bargaining. On November 30, 1934, a decree "regulating national labor" introduced the fuehrer principle into industrial relations. It provided that the owners of enterprises should be the fuehrers and the workers should be the followers. The enterpriser-fuehrers should "make decisions for employees and laborers in all matters concerning the enterprise." It was by such bait that the great German industrialists were induced to support the nazi cause, to their own ultimate ruin.

Not only did the nazis dominate and regiment German labor, but they forced the youth into the ranks of the laboring people they had thus led into chains. Under a compulsory labor service decree on 26 June 1935, young men and women between the ages of 18 and 25 were conscripted for labor. Thus was the purpose to subjugate German labor accomplished. In the words of Ley, this accomplishment consisted "in eliminating the association character of the trade union and employees' associations, and in its place we have substituted the conception 'soldiers of work.'" The produc-

tive manpower of the German nation was a nazi control. By these steps the defendants won the battle to liquidate labor unions as potential opposition and were enabled to impose upon the working class the burdens of preparing for aggressive warfare. . . .

RELIGIOUS SECTS PERSECUTED

The nazi party always was predominantly anti-Christian in its ideology. But we who believe in freedom of conscience and of religion base no charge of criminality on anybody's ideology. It is not because the nazis themselves were irreligious or pagan, but because they persecuted others of the Christian faith that they become guilty of crime, and it is because the persecution was a step in the preparation for aggressive warfare that the offense becomes one of international consequence. To remove every moderating influence among the German people and to put its population on a total war footing, the conspirators devised and carried out a systematic and relentless repression of all Christian sects and churches. . . .

The persecutions of all pacifist and dissenting sects, such as Jehovah's Witnesses and the Pentocostal Association, was peculiarly relentless and cruel. . . .

A most intense drive was directed against the Roman Catholic Church. After a strategic concordat with the Holy See, signed in July 1933 in Rome, which never was observed by the nazi party, a long and persistent persecution of the Catholic Church, its priesthood and its members, was carried out. Church schools and educational institutions were suppressed or subjected to requirements of nazi teaching inconsistent with the Christian faith. . . .

ANTI-SEMITISM — A POLICY

Let there be no misunderstanding about the charge of persecuting Jews. What we charge against these defendants is not those arrogances and pretensions

which frequently accompany the intermingling of different peoples and which are likely, despite the honest efforts of government, to produce regrettable crimes and convulsions. It is my purpose to show a plan and design, to which all nazis were fanatically committed, to annihilate all Jewish people. These crimes were organized and promoted by the party leadership, and executed and protected by the nazi officials.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

The persecution of the Jews was a continuous and deliberate policy. It was a policy directed against other nations as well as against the Jews themselves. Anti-Semitism was promoted to divide and embitter the democratic peoples and to soften their resistance to the nazi aggression. As Robert Ley declared, "The second German secret weapon is Anti-Semitism because if it is constantly pursued by Germany, it will become a universal problem which all nations will be forced to consider."

The persecution policy against the Jews commenced with nonviolent measures, such as disfranchisement and discriminations against their religion, and the placing of impediments in the way of success in economic life. It moved rapidly to organized mass violence against them, physical isolation in ghettos, deportation, forced labor, mass starvation, and extermination....

TERRORISM AND WAR PREPARATION

The purpose, as we have seen, of getting rid of the influence of free labor, the churches, and the Jews was to clear their obstruction to the precipitation of aggressive war. If aggressive warfare in violation of treaty obligation is a matter of international cognizance, the preparations for it must also be of concern to the international community. Terrorism was the chief instrument for securing the cohesion of the German people in war purposes.

I shall not take time to detail the ghastly proceedings in the concentration camps. Beatings, starvings, tortures, and killings were routine — so routine that the tormenters became blase and careless. Under the nazis, human life was progressively devalued....

Mystery and suspense were added in order to spread torture from the inmate to his family and friends. Men and women disappeared from their homes or business or from the streets, and no word came of them. The omission of notice was not due to overworked staff; it was due to policy....

DOCUMENTED TORTURE

Then, to cruel experiments the nazi added obscene ones. These were not the work of underling degenerates but of master minds high in the nazi conspiracy. On May 20, 1942, General Field Marshal Milch authorized SS General Wolff to go ahead at Dachau Camp with so-called "cold-experiments;" and four female gypsies were supplied for the purpose. (Document No. 400-PS.) Himmler gave permission to carry on these "experiments" also in Auschwitz and Lublin camps. (Document No. 1615-PS.) (Document No. 1617-PS.) (Document No. 1971-PS.) At Dachau, the reports of the "doctor" in charge show that victims were immersed in cold water until their body temperature was reduced to 28 degrees centigrade (82.4 degrees Fahrenheit), when they all died immediately. (Document No 1618-PS.) This was in August 1942. But the "doctor's" technique improved. By February, 1943, he was able to report that thirty persons were chilled to 27 to 29 degrees, their hands and feet frozen white, and their bodies "re-warmed" by a hot bath. But the nazi scientific triumph was "re-warming with animal heat." (Reports of Dr. Rascher, Document No. 1616-PS.) Here nazi degeneracy reached its nadir.

I dislike to encumber the record with such morbid tales, but we are in the

grim business of trying men as criminals, and these are the things their own agents say happened. Our proof will be disgusting and you will say I have robbed you of your sleep. But these are the things which have turned the stomach of the world and set every civilized hand against nazi Germany.....

Financiers, economists, industrialists, joined in the plan and promoted elaborate alterations in industry and finance to support an unprecedented concentration of resources and energies upon preparations for war. — These preparations were of a magnitude which surpassed all need of defense and every defendant, and every intelligent German, well understood them to be for aggressive purposes. . . .

EXPANSION BY FORCE

As early as November 5, 1937, Hitler told defendants, Goering, Raeder, and Neurath, among others, that German rearmament was practically accomplished and that he had decided to secure by force, starting with a lightning attack on Czechoslovakia and Austria, greater living space for Germans in Europe no later than 1943-5 and perhaps as early as 1938. (Document L-12.) On the 23rd of May 1939, the Fuehrer advised his staff that:

"It is a question of expanding our living space in the East and of securing our food supplies ... over and above the natural fertility, thoroughgoing German exploitation will enormously increase the surplus."

"There is therefore no question of sparing Poland, and we are left with the decision:

To attack Poland at the first suitable opportunity.

We cannot expect a repetition of the Czech affair. There will be war."

As part of the nazi preparation for aggression against Poland and her allies, Germany, on 23 August 1939 had entered into a non-aggression pact with Soviet

Russia. It was only a delaying treaty intended to be kept no longer than necessary to prepare for its violation. On June 22, 1941, pursuant to long matured plans, the nazis hurled troops into Soviet territory without any declaration of war. The entire European world was aflame.

CONSPIRACY WITH JAPAN

On March 5, 1941, a top secret directive was issued by defendant Keitel. It stated that "The Fuehrer has ordered instigation of Japan's active participation in the war" and directed that "Japan's military power has to be strengthened by the disclosure of German war experiences and support of a military, economic, and technical nature has to be given." The aim was stated to be to crush England quickly and "keep the United States out of this war." (Document Nos. 384-PS and 1489-PS.) ...

The proofs in this case will also show that the leaders of Germany were planning war against the United States from its Atlantic as well as instigating it from its Pacific approaches. A captured memorandum from the Fuehrer's headquarters dated October 29, 1940, signed by General Falkenstein, asks certain information as to air bases and supply, and reports further that "The Fuehrer is at present occupied with the question of the occupation of the Atlantic islands with a view to the prosecution of war against America at a later date. Deliberations on this subject are being embarked upon here." (Document No. 376-PS.)

INTERNATIONAL LAW IGNORED

Even the most warlike of peoples have recognized in the name of humanity some limitations on the savagery of warfare. Rules to that end have been embodied in international conventions to which Germany became a party. This code had prescribed certain restraints as to the treatment of belligerents. The enemy was entitled to surrender and to receive quar-

ter and good treatment as a prisoner of war. It is shown by German documents that these rights were denied, that prisoners of war were given brutal treatment and often murdered. This was particularly true in the case of captured airmen, often my countrymen....

This Nazi campaign of ruthless treatment of enemy forces assumed its greatest proportions in the fight against Russia. Eventually all prisoners of war were taken out of control of the Army and put in the hands of Himmler and the SS. (Document 058-PS.) In the East, the German fury spent itself. Russian prisoners were ordered to be branded. (Document No. 1191-PS.) They were starved. (Document No. 1105-PS.) ...

Civilized usage and conventions to which Germany was a party had prescribed certain immunities for civilian populations unfortunate enough to dwell in lands overrun by hostile armies. The German occupation forces, controlled or commanded by men on trial before you, committed a long series of outrages against the inhabitants of occupied territory that would be incredible except for captured orders and the captured reports showing the fidelity with which these orders were executed. ...

It is not the purpose in my part of this case to deal with the individual crimes of the Nazi. I am dealing with the common plan or design for crime and will not dwell upon individual offenses. My task is only to show the scale on which these crimes occurred, and to show that these are the men who were in the responsible positions and who conceived the plan and design which renders them answerable.....

By their fruits we best know them. Their acts have bathed the world in blood and set civilization back a century. They have subjected their European neighbors to every outrage and torture, every spolia-

tion and deprivation that insolence, cruelty, and greed could inflict. They have brought the German people to the lowest pitch of wretchedness, from which they can entertain no hope of early deliverance.

CIVILIZATION BRINGS CHARGES

The real complaining party at your bar is Civilization. In all our countries it is still a struggling and imperfect thing. It does not plead that the United States, or any other country, has been blameless of the conditions which made the German people easy victims to the blandishments and intimidations of the Nazi conspirators.

But it points to the dreadful sequence of aggressions and crimes I have recited, it points to the weariness of flesh, the exhaustion of resources, and the destruction of all that was beautiful or useful in so much of the world, and the greater potentialities for destruction in the days to come. It is not necessary among the ruins of this ancient and beautiful city, with untold members of its civilian inhabitants still buried in its rubble, to argue the proposition that to start or wage an aggressive war has the moral qualities of the worst of crimes. The refuge of the defendants can be only their hope that International Law will lag so far behind the moral sense of mankind that conduct which is crime in the moral sense must be regarded as innocent in law.

Civilization asks whether law is so laggard as to be utterly helpless to deal with crimes of this magnitude by criminals of this order of importance. It does expect that your juridical action will put the forces of International Law, its precepts, its prohibitions and, most of all, its sanctions, on the side of peace, so that men and women of good will in all countries may have "leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the law."

US Military Government Consolidates

OMG (US Zone) Frankfurt ceases, functions to be assumed by Office of Military Government for Germany (US) Berlin on 1 April. USFET G-5 reactivated for MG information and advice to Theater Commander and coordination of DP affairs.

Attainment of greater efficiency, economy of personnel and close coordination of military government operations and control through the Allied Control Authority is the reason for the forthcoming consolidation of the two main headquarters of military government in the US Zone, it was stated at Headquarters, United States Forces, European Theater.

The consolidation will take place 1 April, when the Office of Military Government (US Zone) at Frankfurt will cease to exist and its functional responsibilities will be taken over by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) in Berlin. The change affects Military Government only. The headquarters of the Theater Commander and Military Governor, General Joseph T. Mc Narney, will remain at Headquarters, USFET, in Frankfurt.

As it is now, policy making and functional direction of military government is centered in Berlin, while command and supervision of the field units is largely in Frankfurt. Under the new arrangement military government command will be exercised by the Berlin headquarters at which the principal offices for functional control and establishment of quadripartite policy are located. It is expected that this will obviate many of the obstacles inherent in the present division of responsibilities between two widely separated headquarters, and bring about greater efficiency of operation with a considerable saving in personnel.

The reorganization will place the Directors of the Offices of Military Government for Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Württemberg-Baden under command of

the Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay. Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock, now Director of the Office of Military Government (US Zone) will become Deputy Assistant Military Governor for Operations, under Gen. Clay, and as such will be directly responsible for the field operations of military government within the US Zone.

At the same time a G-5 staff division will be established at Headquarters, USFET, for information and advice to the Theater Commander on military government matters affecting the Army of Occupation; coordination of field forces responsibilities and activities with military government agencies and activities; liaison with OMGG (US); supervision of the control, maintenance, care and repatriation of displaced persons in the US Zone; coordination of UNRRA activities, and handling of Theater civil affairs matters in countries other than Germany.

The G-5 Division will be headed by Col. S. R. Mickelsen, present chief of the Displaced Persons Division of OMG (US Zone), as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5. His deputies will be Col. Hayden N. Smith and Col. W. C. Baker, Jr., now executive to Gen. Adcock. It will include sections for plans, administration, economic affairs, government affairs, supply control and liberated areas, and displaced persons.

Because the care and control of displaced persons require close coordination between the Army of Occupation and Military Government, the responsibilities in this field which have rested upon OMG (US Zone) will remain in the new G-5 Division.

The Office of Military Government for Germany (US) will maintain rear echelon at Frankfurt after 1 April to handle matters closely related to military activities, but all told there will be only a small number of military government personnel at Frankfurt, where a few months ago the total was several hundred.

DP Care for Putative US Citizens

US citizens or persons claiming US citizenship who are now living in DP camps are to be permitted to remain there until they have had full opportunity to establish their citizenship status and make repatriation arrangements through American Consulates and the State Department, according to a recent USFET directive.

American Consulates will shortly be reopened in Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Munich.

The directive points out that persons born in the US of German fathers owe allegiance both to the US and to Germany, their main allegiance being determined by the place of residence at any given time.

German-born naturalized US citizens who returned to Germany before or during the war are not entitled to US protection unless they can produce either an American Passport valid on 7 December 1941 or other documents from an American Consular Office indicating that a passport application had been approved as of that date.

Yugoslavian Repatriation

The deadline for acceptance of repatriation requests from Yugoslav military personnel in Germany has been extended from 8 Feb 46 to 16 April, announces USFET.

This applies to officers, NCOs, political and military promoters, and members of various anti-national military formations who served with the Yugoslav occupation forces and left with them or

escaped abroad. Non-military Yugoslav DPs were not affected by the previous deadline.

Persons in the proscribed categories will now be granted amnesty and allowed to return home only with the consent of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia. After 16 April, those who have not indicated a desire to return will be considered to have voluntarily forfeited Yugoslavian citizenship.

US Army responsibility includes setting up collecting points in the Zone for screening and shipment of returnees now residing outside DP camps. Prospective repatriates living in camps will make arrangements through camp directors and Yugoslav liaison officers.

Polish Repatriation

Beginning 20 March OMGUS DP officials anticipate that 6,000 Poles a day will be started on their journey home. The figure can be raised to 9,000 if enough Poles indicate a desire to return.

Bad weather and previous reluctance for repatriation are cited as reasons why only 198,000 Poles have been repatriated to date while 205,000 still remain in the US Zone.

PW Mail Service

International Red Cross Committee Express Message forms are intended only for initial contact between PWs and their families, according to a clarification of PW mail instructions issued by USFET. Normal postal channels have been established for PW and civilian internee communications. No more than one Red Cross form is to be issued to each individual, and that only if he has "received no mail from his family for a period of three months or more following his capture."

ETO Civilian Promotions

Promotions for civilian War Department employes in the ETO have been

standardized by a recent G-1, USFET, order.

Promotions can be made only to positions already established and classified. In addition to personal and experience qualifications, length of service requirements have now also been fixed as follows:

<i>For promotions</i>	<i>Time required in present grade</i>
To and including grade 7	3 months
Grades 8 through 11	4 months
Above grade 11	6 months

Continental Wage Scale

A Continental Wage Scale covering the first nine grades established in the ETO has been announced by USFET for payment of allied nationals employed by the US forces.

Effective 1 March 1946, this scale will be the basis for compensation of Danish citizens, British citizens and alien residents of the UK. British citizens residing on the Continent when hired are excluded.

The new scale sets up salary step increases within grade. It is not concerned with promotion from grade to grade. Positions now occupied by these employees will be analyzed and classified in accordance with Theater procedures. Provision has been made for upward and downward revisions in grade and for necessary salary adjustments.

An employee may be considered for salary step increase within the grade after six months of continuous service in the same salary classification. Steps for higher grades will be promulgated later, as will extension of the scale to other areas or nationalities.

Army Use of Reichspost Facilities

Utilization of German telephone and telegraph facilities by US forces should be pared to an absolute minimum and those in present use constantly scrutinized for possible release and return to

the Germans, states a USFET directive.

Requests for additional facilities are not to be approved unless essential need can be proven.

Securities of Supplies in Transit

Emphasizing that security of all supplies is a function of command, a new USFET SOP (ETO-SOP No. 52 Security of Supplies) allocates responsibilities and describes in detail the measures necessary to prevent pilferage in transit of Army and other materials.

Pilferable supplies include those which have high intrinsic value and black market demand and those susceptible to sabotage. Since these categories include most of the material transported, the new SOP will have widest application.

Fastenings of doors and hatches, provision of adequate guards, frequent inspections, and prompt reporting of losses are among the shipping commanders' responsibilities. Security of facilities and installations — bridges, sidings, loading points, etc. — are the charge of the commanders in whose areas they are located.

Receivers of goods must inspect shipments and report losses immediately, and must assume security responsibility at once. Coordination between shippers, transport commanders and consignees is required to prevent backlogging of shipments with subsequent security impairment.

Safeguarding Military Information

Several of the most frequent security violations are listed in a recent USFET directive concerning SMI instruction to troops. They include overclassification and inconsistency in classification of material, careless discussion where it is assumed English is not understood and on military communication systems, disclosures by military personnel to civilians, and handling or viewing of classified information by unauthorized personnel.

Unit Fund Exchange

The following certificate will be executed when requesting exchange of part or all of official or quasi-official funds from one European currency to another, directs USFET:

"I hereby request that the following funds in the amount of ——— which are the official funds of (Name of Fund and Unit) were derived only from official sources and do not contain any personal funds be exchanged for (Name of currency desired).

John Doe
Custodian of Fund"

This procedure is effective immediately; the certificate is to be locally reproduced.

PXs Check Excess Purchases

To prevent excess purchasing of PX rations, personnel throughout the ETO will be required to show AGO cards or dog tags before buying anything, USFET has announced. If the information on the

PX card does not correspond to the identity document, and the PX card does not belong to the purchaser he will be turned over to military police for investigation.

This practice, previously in effect only in some of the larger PXs in the Theater, is intended as a "counter block" against a black market source of PX merchandise.

Correct APO Addresses

For a material improvement in mail service all personnel are urged by a USFET directive to inform correspondents and publishers immediately of correct unit and APO number. Army units are also instructed to notify other units of address changes.

A War Department investigation of mail delay recently disclosed as many as six APO numbers on personal and official mail addressed to the same unit, necessitating directory service in the ETO and serious delivery delays.

THE DEPENDENTS ARE COMING TO THE ETO

A Summarization of the Latest Directives, Instructions and Information Concerning Movement of Service Families into the Theater

Only 547 Applications

Headquarters, USFET, announced that as of 2400 hours, 1 March 1946, 547 information copies of applications had been received from military personnel asking for the movement of their dependents to Europe. No estimate can be made of those in the mail.

Of this total, 525 applications have been received from officers and only 22 from enlisted personnel. The 547 applications call for the movement of 998 individuals of whom 588 are adults, 212 are children four years of age or under, 151 children in the five to eleven year group, 24 in the 12 to 14 year group, and 23 in the 15 to 17 year group.

The applications asked for 722 indi-

viduals to be moved in the month of April, 109 in May, 104 in June, 42 in July, 17 in August, and four in September.

USFET officials said that the total number of dependents shipped in April might be considerably larger than the 722 indicated since original copies of the applications have not yet been received from the different community commanders.

Civilians' Dependents Included

Dependents of all grades of US Army civilian employees may be brought to the ETO, USFET states.

Although details concerning application procedure and transportation payment

have not yet been settled, it is announced that the same priority system will apply to dependents of military and civilian personnel. Credit in establishing priorities will include any overseas service since 7 December 1941, military or civilian.

Eligible applicants are those who have served in the theater as civilians for at least 90 days, and who agree to serve at least one year after making application.

Communities Approved for Dependents

A list of 57 approved military communities in Germany and Austria in which dependents of servicemen will live, has been announced by USFET.

The communities for dependents, listed under the major command having responsibility for development and maintenance, follow:

GROUND FORCES

(includes all forces under Third Army in the projected Theater Organization)

Wildflecken	Tetzler
Fulda	Heidelberg
Eichenstreuth	Gross Gerau
Gelnhausen	Sonthofen
Regensburg	Murnau
Gravenwöhr	Friesing
Vilseck	Rosenheim
Landshut	Berchtesgaden
Amberg	Weiden
Augsburg	Bamberg
Ulm/New Ulm	Bayreuth
Bad Tölz/Langgries	Kitzingen
Stuttgart	Nürnberg/Fürth/
Kassel	Dürndorf
Bad Mergentheim	Munich

AIR FORCES

Wiesbaden	Neu Biberg
Erlangen	Fürstenfeldbruck
Erding	Straubing
Hanau	Bad Kissingen
Oberpfaffenhofen	Lansberg
Rhein/Main	Rothwesten
Horsching (Austria)	Gablingen
Fritzlar	Kaufbeuren

THEATER SERVICE FORCES/ CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION

Bremen	Giessen
Mannheim	Würzburg
Bad Nauheim	Darmstadt

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, USFET

Frankfurt

BERLIN DISTRICT

Berlin

AUSTRIA

All communities previously established in Austria except Horsching.

APO Units To Serve Military Communities

Postal service for the military communities where dependents will live in the European Theater will be provided by an APO or money order unit, but dependents are not entitled to the free mail privilege, USFET states.

Dependents' mail will be addressed in care of the person upon whom they are dependent, and they are requested to advise their correspondents and publishers of this form of address prior to their departure from the ZI.

Mail for dependents will initially be delivered through units or special staff sections but this system may be modified at the discretion of local commanders better to suit conditions in any certain community.

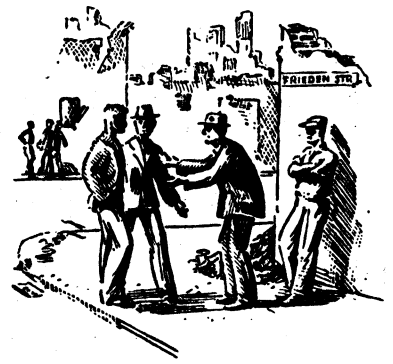
Medical Care for Dependents

The Army will furnish medical care to GI dependents moving into this Theater, the Office of the Theater Chief Surgeon has announced.

Dental, medical, surgical, obstetrical, and pediatric care will be available at the community sites or will be arranged for through Army channels.

The army requires and provides immunization against smallpox, typhoid, typhus, tetanus, diphtheria and influenza.

Letters To The Editor



The letter given below was written to the editor of the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" by a Bavarian citizen who is deeply opposed to the reestablishment of the Monarchist Party in Bavaria. With this as a point of departure, he makes a number of observations on the American occupation in general.

"What causes me to write is your publication of the program of the King's Party (BHKP). Has Bavaria gone crazy? In the same number you report that the Allies have forbidden seventeen royalist groups in Austria, and that the royalists were jailed and their property confiscated. Good! I applaud such measures. But what about Bavaria? Why do Americans tolerate everything here that is reactionary?"

NAZI FELLOW TRAVELERS

"Is it possible that the Americans have failed to notice how much the January elections have strengthened reaction throughout Bavaria? It is true nazi activists were not supposed to vote, but who were the activists? Party members were not allowed to vote, but their wives and relatives were, and their friends who never wore the party badge though they profited from the party Who did all these people vote for? They announced it loud enough for everyone to hear: 'We vote for the party that permits us to life.' And that is the Christian Social Union. The nazis and their friends will always vote for the most reactionary party. If the Royalist Party had put up candidates for the January elections, the nazis would have voted for

them. ... There is not one word hostile to the nazis or to militarists in the program of the BHKP as I read it.

"Who can say legitimately that the royalists were the enemies of the nazis? Since they themselves wish to rule and keep the people in a backward state, it may be that they resented a vulgar paper-hanger like Hitler playing their traditional role. Although twelve of the Wittelsbach dynasty may have been interned in various concentration camps, they were no doubt accorded the privileges of first class inmates.

"The generals' putsch of the 20th of July, 1944, was to preserve and perpetuate their kind. They did not do it out of sympathy for an oppressed people. The same holds good for the aristocracy and royalty. Nothing in their program makes even the slightest pretense at rejecting the militarist outlook on life.

MONARCHIST REVIVAL

"Are we to have royal Councilors of the Court again, and chamberlains and ladies-in-waiting and gentlemen-in-attendance, and all the paraphernalia of the middle ages? The population will probably be divided again into those who are admissible to court and those who are not... The King will walk jovially about town, now and then patting the backs of his honest, well-behaved subjects and in the rural districts he will pat the hindquarters of the farmers' horses and cows to make the country population feel that he is a good fellow and the 'Father of his People.' The next day we shall read about it in the

press and be happy to have such a good, kind, democratic King. — Is this the kind of democracy that the Americans want us to have?

“All the people in Bavaria are not complete idiots although it may seem so to the Americans! But can't they see also that the bigger part of the CSU, the royalists and the nazis are all chips off the same block? What difference does it make what they call themselves? In reality they are the same. No one will call himself a nazi nowadays, but even if he hides behind the Bavarian blue and white banner, he is distinctly visible.

AMERICANS BORED

“Anyone who has to travel a lot in rural districts can see the same picture. Americans are stranded in the rural Landkreise. They are bored to death. The nazis come along. Each of them has something to offer to relieve the monotony of the Americans' existence. One of them has plenty of liquor. Another has a pretty daughter or an attractive wife whom he puts at the disposal of the Americans. These help to make life more amusing. The Americans are as unsuspecting as children. Nothing is easier than for the nazis to persuade the officers that the German people knew nothing of the concentration camp horrors, that most of

the nazis were innocent, they themselves first of all, and that it would be best for us now if we had a monarchy.

“Next come the clergy, aristocrats, merchants — boot-lickers, all of whom know how to talk and to misrepresent facts. One of them procures a green hat for an officer, another one gets him a badger brush to put in it, the third finds him a pair of leather breeches, and so on..... Most Americans give the impression of kind-hearted boys who are always in good humor. The pleasures of life are all they care about. It is deplorable that there are not democratic women and girls, too, to befriend these young Americans. They should get to know other women beside those who were nazi.

“There is nothing further from my mind than blaming the Americans. I regard them as our liberators, though only incidentally so. Their first motive in coming here was to win the war, not to free us. But, nevertheless, they did make us free, whether they attach any value to that fact or not. Unfortunately they cannot understand, with all their imagination, what they freed us from. The other day when you wrote about the film “The Mills of Death” I wanted to ask if the Americans themselves had seen the film. I doubt it. Otherwise, how could they be so indifferent as to who was a nazi and who was not?”

Restaurant Conversations

Another letter in the same newspaper presents the writer's observations in numerous public restaurants.

“Your article on ‘Practical Christianity’ expresses my experiences. It confirms what I have long observed. As I am obliged to take my meals in restaurants, one day here, one day there, I have many

opportunities to listen to the conversations of other diners.....

“The Social Democrats should be told that all their honest efforts to condition the German people for peaceableness and democracy are in vain. So let this national socialist and militarist nation retain its Hitlerism! It would be saner to let

all anti-nazis flee to foreign countries. Leave the Germans to themselves and let them kill one another until they finally drown in their own blood!

"The Germans are unworthy of any democratic liberty. They need the whip and want the whip. Freedom of speech means nothing to them but the chance to rail at the present government. About the preceding nazi government they say nothing. All that the newspapers write today is called by them 'propaganda.' The Nürnberg trials, the 'Mills of Death' are to them lies and swindles. Quite openly guests in restaurants say that they turn off their radios when that 'Nürnberg Comedy' starts.

"You hear people criticize everything and anything except the nazis. The latter are excused, explained, pitied, washed clean, and even praised. Nobody is really guilty except the enemy. In a little cafe near Max Weber Platz I heard a young streetcar conductor say 'General Paulus is one of the greatest traitors in history, and Reichsleiter General Ritter von Epp, (later Statthalter of Bavaria) was right, in 1919, in having so many Communists shot.'

IF HITLER HAD WON . . .

"I am sure if Hitler had been victorious, or even if he were just alive, this nation of pigs (excuse me for this expression, but I am furious at my countrymen) would acclaim him still more than before and would joyously say, 'He was perfectly right in having so many Jews and non-nazis killed.' It would all be fine then. The only mistake Hitler ever made was not to win. He is not to be reproached for anything else.

"It was only a short time before the end of the war that I realized that the German people were bad and beyond all hope. For a long time I had been unable

to believe it. I did not want it to be true. But now I see it, and this sad fact is being confirmed to me day after day.

"Often I am angry because I do not have a chance to take part in the conversation and tell those nazis what they ought to hear. This morning I did, however, participate in the discussion. I had said no more than a few words when the whole group at the breakfast table adopted a hostile attitude toward me. When I finished one asked me in a cynical tone of voice, 'Are you German?'

NAZIS UNDEFEATED

"It is a great mistake to think that the nazis are defeated. Reality shows that we, the anti-nazis, are still the oppressed. The nazis themselves speak even louder than formerly. For twelve years we have had to keep our mouths shut, and today wherever the nazis are numerically superior as they generally are, it is absolutely the same.

"Do not despise the advice of a simple woman who has seen much in her lifetime and is not so immature in political matters as you possibly believe. My father was a Social Democrat for over 30 years. He knew Prime Minister Högner personally. Only today I saw Högner's picture in the newspaper. I could not help pitying him when I saw the expression on his face. He has no idea how many enemies he has and how many false friends.

"Over 40 years ago my father said: 'The German people must always have some leader. They do not want to think for themselves. They just want to obey, and are happy as long as someone else takes their responsibility on his shoulders.' And often I think of my father quoting Heinrich Heine, 'The German's nature is that of a creeping dog. He wags his tail and licks the hand of his torturer.'"



German Press Criticized

Writing in *The New York Times*, Raymond Daniell states "licensed newspapers ... in the American-occupied zone ... are becoming more and more outspoken in pleading Germany's cause. These newspapers, free of censorship, are subject..



to post-publication scrutiny and may have their licenses revoked if they propagate nazi or militaristic ideas or maliciously sow discord among the Allied. However, by June the licensing ... in the hands of German boards ... American control ... relaxed, although ... little evidence that German editors have absorbed much of the American ideas of objectivity and factual reporting of news. A majority of the newspapers ... embarking on a campaign for a softening of the terms of peace."

STUTTGART BISHOP

Consternation is expressed by Bishop Theophil Wurm, president of the Protestant Church Council in Germany, says *The New York Times*, regarding "the wholesale dismissal of nazi party members from public office in the United States zone of occupation. The action ... paralyzing an already 'shattered framework of German life' ... American Authorities have shown a tendency to make wholesale dismissals without going into individual cases.

ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT

Attempts to prevent the economic disarmament of Germany are charged to 'reactionary' elements in the U.S. and Britain by the Soviet publication *New*

Times' reports the *New York PM*. Specifically cited are "34 U. S. Senators who appealed last December 15 for an immediate increase in German food rations ... Advocates of better living conditions for Germany are a 'real threat to world security.' It accused them of trying to preserve Germany's cartels and industrial trusts 'in order to preserve their own economic positions' and sabotage the Potsdam agreement."

FRENCH WEAKENING

In order to break the deadlock now existing in the Allied Control Council, says a *New York Herald Tribune* dispatch, State Department sources indicated that the "French government may vote for establishment of all centralized administrative services, if assurances are given that such action will not impair final settlement of the Ruhr and Rhineland problem."

SCIENTISTS IDLE

Roughly 1,000 German scientists in the U.S. occupied zone are reported by Dr. Roger Adams, chief scientific adviser to MG in Berlin, to "have been condemned to idleness in their homes or in detention camps," says the *New York Herald Tribune*. On the other hand, "the British, French and Russians ... have given captured German scientists ... coal and increased rations ... laboratory facilities in many cases."

GERMAN NATIONALISM

Strongly nourished by great ire "over the proposed internationalization of the Ruhr and ever-growing resentment over what German politicians call the 'quarter-

ing of Germany,' the spirit of nationalism is reviving in Germany." says **Drew Middleton** writing in **The New York Times**. "German unity' is the most popular political catchword. However, American intelligence officers do not consider the revival of nationalism either widespread or dangerous. Former German officers and soldiers are the most active adherents of the new nationalism."

GERMAN WORKERS

After completing a ten-day tour of Western Germany, a committee of American, British and French experts, reports the **New York Herald Tribune**, have concluded "German workers are not getting enough to eat and are beginning to show evidence of physical deterioration. The worst hunger spot remains in the French occupation zone, where exhaustion of wheat reserves resulted in substantially lower rations. Recommendation was made for more calories for Germans engaged in heavy and very heavy work."

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION

As for the senatorial investigation of conditions in Germany now being suggested, **Howard K. Smith** of the Columbia Broadcasting System says he has heard GP's comment "Send them over; they've got things to learn." Smith thinks they would learn: 1) "German get more to eat than most of the peoples of Europe;" 2) Germans are well dressed. "This doesn't mean that things are good in Germany. They are bad everywhere in Europe. But Americans hear more of Germany's troubles simply because there are 200 American correspondents writing about them every day . . . more American reporters than there are in all the other nations of Europe together. There is starvation in Europe, but the only starvelings I've seen in Germany came out of German concentration camps."



BRITISH ASSISTANCE

Occupational duty in Japan is now being shared by British empire troops, but, says **Billy Repaid**, "it's too early to gauge the effect of British . . . assistance on the repatriation of American GIs."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Ed Johnson of the American Broadcasting System believes: "Germans making propaganda for a bigger, better Germany. They're happy for whatever help their friends abroad can give them. Any time anybody in the States makes a statement . . . about 'mass starvation' in Germany, it's gratefully received . . . Germans . . . know they're not starving; are in reality better off than some of their former victims. When the four occupying powers find themselves unable to agree on a thing the Germans take new heart."

TOUGH JOB

Despite the fact that Secretary of State Byrnes had his way in keeping the Army in charge of civil affairs in Germany, says the **Springfield Union**, "the Army has not been happy in its administrative role." Compliments and words of praise by Mr. Byrnes do not lessen the Army's disappointment at being asked to continue with the assignment. There appears to be no relief in sight for the Army "until such time as a small civilian force can assume control. That sounds like a long time. In the meantime the Army is stuck with a tough job . . . somewhat foreign to military training and temperament."



ORIENTATION COURSES

Before sending young Americans to Germany for occupation duty, insists the **Louisville Courier-Journal**, they must be better trained for their job. It should be

recognized that "it is highly dangerous to the future of our country to send these young men abroad without the protection of really careful orientation courses."

FOOD PROBLEM

Under the Potsdam agreement, declared **Bill Costello** of the Columbia Broadcasting System, it was provided that "Germans would eat no more than the neighboring peoples whom they had plundered; but it doesn't seem to be working out according to theory. It seems... food distribution is a problem and it will hardly seem fair to Europeans ground under Hitler's heel to see Germans eating better than they are. What no one has properly explained is why somebody's self-interest allows Germany more meat than Belgium or France."

BRITISH TROOPS IMPATIENT

Little has been said about it in the US, says the **Washington Star**, but British troops like Americans have been agitating to get home. This agitation, moreover, comments the editorial, has taken a more extreme form "than those in which our discontented soldiers indulged. The basic reason... is probably the slower rate of demobilization than had been anticipated... due to Britain's commitments and responsibilities. But... the men... aggrieved just the same.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A recent magazine article about German universities, says the **Baltimore Evening Sun**, calls "really shocking... the interests of this new generation of students. Their interest centers overpoweringly on 'technical and professional knowledge and skill.' It is especially disturbing that in Germany where defeat might have been expected to disenchant youth with the excessive concern with 'technics' as a guide to life, the drift away from the liberal arts is increasing."

STATEMENT CONFIRMED

Even though, notes the **Washington Star**, General Morgan "made statements outside his province that could have been misconstrued, it is of interest to note that subsequent to these statements Third Army intelligence officers and others confirmed the fact that Polish Jews, seemingly well financed, are infiltrating the American occupation zone in Germany, enroute to Palestine."

ESSENTIAL NEED

The **Providence Bulletin** is unimpressed with the fact that German behavior in the American occupation zone "has been better than expected. The essential need is an occupational policy and occupation machinery that will stimulate the Germans to put their own wrecked house in order and keep it running, under foreign supervision at the top."

STARVATION IMAGINARY

Charges by Senator Wherry and others that Germans are starving, declares the **Chicago Sun**, "is a new expression of the isolationist line. The... current ration of 1,550 calories is little if any lower than in other western countries, and there is evidence that the actuality is better than the theoretical ration. General Clay..... has had to warn local officials to stop underestimating food stocks available. The 'starvation' exists in Senator Wherry's oratory — not Germany."

ELECTIONS INCONCLUSIVE

Voting to date in the American occupation zone of Germany, states the **Christian Science Monitor**, has resulted in a triumph for "the two German 'tradition' parties. There were no... signs the Germans felt particularly elated with their political freedom regained. The recent elections were held in localities little touched by the war. When the inhabitants of Munich, Frankfurt, Stuttgart or Nürnberg go to the polls ... they may

prove less tradition bound and their voting more indicative of the Reich's political future."

MORE ADO ABOUT STARVATION

Various reports to the contrary, says **Willam Lang** of the Mutual Broadcasting System, "the people are not starving in Germany and they won't starve. On the other hand, they won't live nearly as well as they under Hitler."

BACK HOME

In defense of British and American combat troops who have seen long periods of service, the **Raleigh News and Observer** declares: "Men who dared and suffered without a minimum of complaint when fighting was on now wish the home comfort for which they dared all and did all. And all, except those needed in the occupied countries, have the right to come home."

MISCELLANY:

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND: Allied Armies found slightly more than 6,000,000 displaced persons in the U.S., British, and French-occupied zones of

Germany, and most of them by now have been returned.

EDGAR MOWRER: The Nürnberg judges are in possession of evidence that Haj Amin el Husseini, ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the world's chief anti-Zionist, is the Author of the nazi plan for the extermination of over five million Jews.

HANSON W. BALDWIN: Ultimate plans for the maintenance of Army "security" or police forces in Germany call for the concentration of three divisions under command of Lt. General Truscott in a quadrilateral area between Frankfurt on the Main and Munich. There will be no other United States security forces... except... Maj. General Ernest N. Harmon's mechanized constabulary ... and ... Military Government officials.

DREW PEARSON: The British aren't helping the Palestine situation by sending nazi prisoners of war to the Holy Land as work crews.

DANTON WALKER: The American occupation troops will get new, blue uniforms, recommended by General Eisenhower.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt for Württemberg- Baden Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
---	----------------

1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq, Co B 1st Mobile Maint Plat	Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford 1st Lt N Oakes Capt E Thompson
---	--

Württemberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt S R Combs
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt M B Watson
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) OberurselCol J R Newman
1st Lt K M Burke
Capt B Sturdevan

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col F E Sheehan
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj Chatos
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Maj M Baymen
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Lt Col T Turner Jr Maj T Turner Jr
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	
H-80	Weilburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahn	1st Lt H L Edburg Maj J C Nelson
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunus	
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingau & LK Untertaunus	
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Usingen & LK Obertaunus	Maj J G Gavin Capt O Kuntzman Capt G E Skaggs Jr Maj W Condy
H-87	Essen (Ruhr)	Liaison	
H-88	Sulzbach (Saar)	Liaison	

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel & LK Melsungen	Lt Col R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg & LK Ziegenhain	Capt G De Nubla Maj L S Williams Maj C F Russe Capt H R Dichtenmueller
G-39	Marburg	SK-LK Marburg	
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld	
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg	
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege & LK Witzzenhausen	Capt W B Getmann
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld & LK Rotenburg	Capt R W Godwin
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar & Lk Wolfhagen	Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col R W Copeland
F-12	Darmstadt	SK-LK Darmstadt & LK Gross Gerau	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK-LK Offenbach	Capt E J Emerick
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach	Maj A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	1st Lt T A Norris
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Capt J M Nutt Jr
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK-LK Giessen	Maj D M Easterday
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld	Capt H Nickelsberg

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
R & T Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec MunichCol C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg	
E-202	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg
G-221	Schweinfurt	SK-LK Schweinfurt
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kissingen
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Kitzingen
I-330	Alzenau	LK Alzenau
I-331	Brückenau	LK Brückenau
I-332	Ebern	LK Ebern
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gemünden
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Gerolzhofen
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hammelsburg
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hassfurt
I-337	Hofheim	LK Hofheim
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Karlstadt
I-339	Königshofen	LK Königshofen
I-340	Lohr	LK Lohr
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Marktheidenfeld
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Mellrichstadt
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Miltenberg
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
I-345	Obernburg	LK Obernburg
I-346	Ochsenfurt	LK Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Capt K L Ellis
Maj H P Clark Jr
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt Coter
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt J R Ellis Jr
Capt E F Smith
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	
E-203	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Nürnberg
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Ansbach
G-229	Fürth	SK-LK Fürth
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Dinkelsbühl
H-262	Eichstadt	LK Eichstadt
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
Co C	Bamberg	
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj E I Paul
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey
1st Lt A E Leidy
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col C J Reilly

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

UNIT	LOCATION		
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forchheim	LK Forchheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J C Robertson Jr
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Maj J H Mattox
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt E Fichter
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt R E Boyd
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj F P Murray
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt S P Himic
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W R Baylies
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	1st Lt E Slopak
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt R A Berry
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt B J Tutuska
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt F Traynhem
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt C R Buechert
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt F Henry
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt W N Blanton
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Capt A J Dann
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj W Wickersham
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H J Mrachek
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Maj H T Olsen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	1st Lt O A Childs
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Maj E W Manning
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt S Perlman
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Capt C T Hutson
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt A R Sphar
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt F Harris
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt R W Douglass
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt A G Albert
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt E M Martocci
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt A S Gallant
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Fleishman
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt J W Leidy
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt S Jacobs
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	1st Lt E A Russo
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt A L Corcelius
			Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Madd
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz-
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Neceel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzberg	LK Günzberg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
---	--------	--	----------------

BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col C H Scott
Office of Mil Govt for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Govt for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

